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NOTES FROM THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

AB-80

RESTRICTED

August 9, 1950

YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN

(The purposes of these Notes is to summarize the
most important items in the U.S. foreign-language
press.

(July 31 - August 6, 1950)

1. Is Yugoslavia Necessary at All?

Americki Hrvatski Glasnik, Chicago, August 2
(American Croatian Herald)

Weekly - Circulation: 3,000
Trend: anti-Tito, pro-Macek

In a lengthy article, Dr. Gregur Hope refers to the exchange of opinion regarding the Serbo-Croat conflict between Stevan Trivunac, Secretary General of the Serbian Radical Party, and Edo Galic, formerly the Berlin correspondent of the Hrvatski Dnevnik (Croatian Daily), organ of Dr. Macek's Croatian Peasant Party, as it appeared in the May 16 issue of the Canada-published Croat weekly, Hrvatski Glas (Croatian Voice) (See AB-70, May 31, 1950, pages 1-4).

Dr. Hope ridicules those who preach the "absolute necessity" of another Yugoslavia once the Tito regime is overthrown. It was exactly Mr. Trivunac's Serbian Radical Party, says Dr. Hope, which

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for the longest time ruled Yugoslavia and was most responsible for the Serbo-Croat conflict; one of its members, Punisa Racic, shot and killed several leaders of the Croatian Peasant Party in the Belgrade Parliament, among them Stjepan Radic, the founder and leader of the Croatian Peasant Party. Dr. Hope does not believe that Europe is going to repeat the mistake it made at Versailles by pushing the Croats, "by fraud," to live with the Serbs in the same state, a policy which has had such tragic consequences during World War II and resulted in a chasm between the Serbs and Croats that now "cannot be bridged." Dr. Hope asks why the Serbs suddenly have stopped their hostile propaganda against the Croats and are now preaching a policy of reconciliation with them. Dr. Hope finds the answer in the alleged fact that America, today the "only true representative of democracy," no longer tolerates that one country or nation be oppressed by another, and that if that holds true for a country headed by Haile Selassie, how much more should it hold true for a nation that has given the world a famous sculptor like Ivan Mestrovic. To let the Serbs again "bring order" and "culture" in Croatia, says Dr. Hope, would be the same as to let the Russians bring order in Italy and the Vatican.

Danica (The Morning Star), Chicago, August 2

Croat weekly - Circulation: 7,000
Trend: anti-Tito, Croat separatist

In a long and prominently headlined piece, Dr. Oton Knezovic tries to prove historically that the Croats have always fought to

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have an independent state. He blames the "Anglo-Saxons" ⁷⁶¹⁶⁵ having delivered the Croats to the Russians and Serbs at Yalta. His article, says Dr. Knezovic, is an answer to Dr. Vladko Macek, president of the Croatian Peasant Party, who is allegedly attempting to create a "third" Yugoslavia.

2. Spain against "Titoism"

Amerikanski Srbobran, Pittsburgh, July 31
(The American Srbobran)

Organ, Serb National Federation
Daily - Circulation: 9,000
Trend: anti-Tito, extreme Serb nationalist

In its editorial signed by "Lj.M.," the paper reprints and comments on part of an article that recently appeared in the Paris Le Monde dealing with Generalissimo Franco's negative reaction to the Tito-sponsored "national Communism." The Le Monde article, as partly reprinted here, praises Madrid for holding the view that American help to Tito is a very serious "mistake," and for letting King Peter speak "personally" to the people of Yugoslavia over the Madrid radio during his recent visit to Spain.

3. Yugoslavia a "Military Camp"

Narodna Volja, Detroit, August 4
(People's Will)

Weekly - Circulation: 3,000
Trend: anti-Tito, Communist
(Bulgarian & Macedonian)

V. Nemchinov writes that the Tito "clique" has become an "agency of the imperialists" who are preparing a "new war against the USSR and the people's democracies." According to Nemchinov, preparation for a military strategic bridgehead on the territory of Yugoslavia are now in full blast. Automobile

highways of military significance and military airdromes are under construction, naval ports are being extended, and naval bases built . . . Thousands of working people are compelled by force to work for the third consecutive year on building the Trieste-Zagreb-Belgrade-Skopljje strategic highway. On orders of the imperialists several dozen airdromes for heavy bombers have been built along this highway. Of late a large number of landing fields for jet aircraft are being set up at a rapid pace. The reconstruction and refortification of the naval port of Split, which is to serve as a base for battleships, has been started. Fortifications are feverishly being raised on the borders of Yugoslavia with the countries of people's democracy.

According to Nemchinov, Tito's army numbers around 1,300,000—700,000 in the regular army, 300,000 in militia, and around 300,000 in the secret political police. All pro-Soviet officers, he continues, are being mercilessly persecuted; and

while ruthlessly dealing with genuine patriots of the Yugoslav people, the Tito-Rankovic clique has flung open the doors of the officers corps and the army to the enemies of the people—fascist and bourgeois nationalist elements—reactionary officers of the old royal army, Cetniks and Ustasi.

But the Yugoslav people, the writer concludes, are intensifying their struggle against Tito's "fascist regime" by setting up their "own armed forces," the "anti-Tito guerilla detachments."